

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c, and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPORTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
With which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORTER  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
\$12 per annum. Postage to any  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

**BOVRIL**

is ALL beef—prime  
beef in a readily  
digestible form.

No. 15,997. 一九零九年七月廿四日

星期五

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 30TH, 1909.

五

英港香 價三月七九年零九月十三日

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

NEW  
PIANOS  
ON HIRE  
AT  
\$10 PER MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR  
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

S. MOUTRIE &  
CO. LIMITED.

[402]

KOWLOON HOTEL

In honour of the 7th  
ANNIVERSARY of the CORONATION  
of  
H.M. KING EDWARD THE VII.  
A CORONATION DINNER  
(Followed by an OPEN AIR CONCERT,  
will be Served  
On MONDAY, the 9th AUGUST, at 8 P.M.

The famous 13th RAJPUTS BAND will  
perform during the Evening.

O. E. OWEN,  
Proprietor.

[4692]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1909. [4827]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY  
LIMITED.  
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
every 1/2 hour.  
SATURDAYS.  
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to  
11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [549]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.  
35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1909. [415]

SIEU TING  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
No. 10, DAGUILLAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [504]

## KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER.

THE LEADING BEER IN THE  
FAR EAST.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
15, Queen's Road Central.

TELEPHONE NO. 75.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [435]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
(TELEPHONE 97)

## "GRIFFIN EXTRAS" ASPARAGUS

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

95 CENTS - - PER TIN.

THIS ASPARAGUS IS PACKED WHERE GROWN AND  
PLACED IN THE CAN IMMEDIATELY AFTER CUTTING, THUS  
INSURING ALL ITS FRESHNESS AND DELICACY OF FLAVOUR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1909. [433]

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

OF  
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY ★★★★	\$22.50
" ★★★	20.00
" ★★	17.00
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
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" AMOROSO	20.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	Qts. 40.00 Pts. 42.00

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.  
HONGKONG AGENTS.

[51]

## BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEPHONE, NO. 696.

The Statesman's Year Books, for 1909, Statistical and Historical Annual of the States for the Year	\$9.00	Practical Ship Building, a Treatise on the Structural, Design or Building of Modern Steel Vessels, by Holmes;
Chinese Language and How to Learn It, a Manual for Beginners, by Sir Walter Hillier	10.50	The Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn, by Elizabeth Bland; 2 Volumes
The Doctor at Home and Nurse's Guide Book	2.50	Philip's New Popular Atlas of the World
St. Nicotine, or the Peace Pipe, by E. V. Howard	4.00	Philip's Pocket Handy Volume Atlas of the World
Coffee and Repartees and the Idiot, by J. K. Bangs	4.00	Philip's Large Print Atlas of Comparative Geography
The Civil Engineer's Pocket Book, by John C. Trautwine	16.50	Philip's Planisphere, Showing the Principal Stars Visible for Every Hour in the Year
Field Engineering, a handbook of the Theory and Practice of Railway Surveying, Location and Construction by Scarfe	10.00	Philip's Anatomical Model of the Female Human Body, by Firneaux
Brassey's Naval Annual, 1909	10.50	Philip's Popular Mammkin
Tropical Diseases, a Manual of the Dis- eases of Warm Climates, by Sir Patrick Manson	10.50	Philip's Anatomical Model, a Pictorial Representation of the Human Frame and its Organs, with descriptive Text, by Dr. Schmidt
Bridge Developments, by Robertson	4.00	

[515]

TRADE  
MARK

The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the  
Franco-British Exhibition has been awarded to  
"WHITE HORSE" To HIS MAJESTY  
THE KING.  
By Royal  
Appointment.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.  
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY. Estab. 1742.

Qualities  
OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES  
OR FROM THE  
SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. \$15 PER DOZ.

NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of refilling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky  
will be refused supplies. [434]

## HOTELS

### HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.  
String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents.  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout,  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [435]

"KINGSCLEERE"  
PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACHED FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND  
MACDONNELL ROAD.  
Telephone No. 134.  
Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."  
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water  
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,  
putting green and fine stabling for horses.  
Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

"BRAE'SIDE,"  
PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and  
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.  
Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone, No. 690.  
Apply to Mrs. F. W. WATTS,  
"Braside," 20, Macdonnell Road.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [444]

ORIENTAL HOTEL

TELEPHONE 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
M. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.  
A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort  
to Residents and Tourists.

Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.

MODERATE RATES.  
Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong  
For Particulars, apply to  
M. MATTHAEY,  
Proprietress.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1906. [445]

"BOA VISTA"  
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA).

MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European management  
and most strict supervision as to  
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
country of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (as "Sui An" and "Sui Tsui") daily to  
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and  
from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.

Telegraphic Address: "BOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply to  
THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEEN—CANTON.

MANAGER—M. H. HAYES.  
Telegraphic address: "VICTORIA, SHAMEEN."  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO.

Telegraphic address: "FARMER, MACAO."  
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRAYA GRANDE.  
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under  
experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.  
Every information and special attention given  
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,  
Proprietor.

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THE GRAND HOTEL

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

CONFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.

Situated in close proximity to the Harbour  
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S

HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIAFOR THE BATH, TOILET AND  
HOUSEHOLD.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

WATSON'S

## CARBOLIC SOAPS

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE  
MEDICAL PROFESSION

In three strengths, containing 5%, 10% and 20% of pure carbolic acid.

WATSON'S

SOAP for  
PRICKLY HEAT

Containing:

ARNICA, CAMPHOR,

AND

CARBOLIC ACID

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

same amount of interest in the British naval position in the Far East as they did before the Alliance. Though the British Fleet in Far Eastern waters has been reduced from four battleships and ten cruisers to no battleships and six cruisers and some additions to the smaller craft, the Alliance has given to the British communities a stronger sense of security so far as the safety of their lives and the protection of their property is concerned. But at the Shanghai meeting Mr. Leveson reminded the audience that China is a country where "face" and prestige have a very large and practical value, and he thought the Navy League Branches in this part of the world might at least express the hope that our fleet should be in size and standing as preponderantly superior to that of the other great European Powers as are our numbers our interests and our wealth. In many ways he admitted that we had this preponderant superiority, but he pointed out that the new flagship of another Power was unquestionably a stronger unit than Admiral Lampton's flagship, and he made the suggestion that the Shanghai Branch should combine with the Hongkong Branch in making representations to London accompanied by a strong plea that a new armoured cruiser may be sent to China of undoubted superiority over the French, or the German or the Italian, or any other flagship in the Far East, in addition to and not in substitution of the "King Alfred." Another suggestion made by Mr. Leveson had reference to the recently reported intention of the Admiralty to send a battleship fleet on a visit to Australia next year. "It would not seem to be out of place," he said, "if in this also we combine with Hongkong in expressing the hope that this fleet, if it does start, will visit also British possessions in the Straits, and include Hongkong, Shanghai, and Weihaiwei in its programme." Such a visit, he added, would not be altogether one of show, and its effect upon the Chinese Government and upon the Chinese nation generally would be a strong, a useful and a good one. "If carried to a conclusion, the t is to say, if it were to include the outpost, Weihaiwei, it would go some way in a direction which I think we of this Branch all desire; I mean in a direction of displaying the importance of holding on to Weihaiwei, of making use of Weihaiwei, and constituting Weihaiwei into a permanent sanatorium for our Navy and for ourselves in the Far East." We draw the attention of the members of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League to these suggestions as being questions of local interest and importance well worthy the attention of the Branch and affording an adequate excuse for the holding of a general meeting of members at an early date. But for this report from Shanghai with its one or two references to the continued existence of the Hongkong Branch, we might have been in danger of writing that the Branch in this Colony had ceased to exist. It is about time it gave some evidence to the public that it is still a live institution.

The death is announced of Dr. Whistler, a very old resident of Singapore, who had latterly been engaged as a ship's surgeon on a coolie ship running between China and the Straits.

For almost six weeks now, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, a strenuous battle has been proceeding between the Chinese and foreign authorities in Shanghai for what practically amounts to possession of an unfortunate Chinaman's body. The issues involved in the case are not now, in fact there is a well established precedent in the matter, but the Chinese officials are fighting the affair with the utmost tenacity. A little over a month ago a squabble occurred in a tea house in Hongkong, and as a result one of the participants was so severely injured that death supervened within a couple of days. The loser who was alleged to have struck the fatal blow was taken into custody by the police, and the fight which has been proceeding ever since between the Mixed Court Magistrate and the Tao-tai on the one side and the American Assessor and Consular Body on the other, has been whether the man should be tried at the Mixed Court or in the City. Trial in the Mixed Court would be according to precedent established in similar cases, but ignoring this the Chinese are endeavouring by every means to have him taken to the City. So far they have been unsuccessful and the case has hung fire, but now they seem to be determined upon drastic measures. A despatch has been sent by the Tao-tai to the effect that if an arrangement is not come to the Chinese will send the man to the City on their own authority, heedless of the objections raised by the foreigners. This they will, however, probably find to be supremely difficult, as the man is securely in custody in the Municipal Gaol, and will not be released without word from the proper quarters.

## DEATH OF MR. H. W. HINE.

We regret to record the death of Mr. H. W. Hine, of Canton, which occurred at the Peak Hospital yesterday morning. Mr. Hine had lived in Canton about twenty years. Originally he was with the firm of Messrs. Rows & Co., silk merchants, but since the firm was merged into that of Messrs. Dacon and Co., he has been doing silk inspection on his own account, and had also held the posts of Secretary to the Municipal Council of the Shamian and Canton Club. Death was due to heart failure following pneumonia. Mr. Hine was about forty years of age, and his premature death will be sorely lamented by all who knew him. He leaves a widow, who is at present at home, and we need hardly add that deep sympathy is felt for her in her sad bereavement.

## "PERFECTLY SCANDALOUS."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE BANKRUPTCY  
DEPARTMENT.

His Honour the Chief Justice, referring to certain bankruptcies, the names of the parties in which he suppressed, yesterday stated in the Supreme Court that the conduct of these cases revealed a state of chaos in the bankruptcy department of the Court which was perfectly scandalous. No blame, however, attached to the present Official Receiver. He said it was scandalous, because bankruptcy proceedings were for the benefit of both debtors and creditors, and it was essential that if the Act was to be a benefit the procedure taken under it was to be as rapid as possible. He did not propose to mention names, because it would be unfair to everybody concerned, but he had ordered the papers to be brought before him in block and had discharged the orders made.

## GOLD MINING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Trade progress seems to be made in the gold mining industry in the Benguet district of the Philippines, and it is predicted that Philippine gold-mining shares will become the gamble of the East. The Benguet gold mining district comprises an area of about twenty-five square miles, and for the past three or four years a number of syndicates have been steadily working at "claims" they have secured in the district. Some of the Companies, like Clarke's Consolidated, and the Bus Mining Co., are already well known to many of our readers. No dividends have yet been paid, we believe, by any company. The earnings of several of them have been good, but work has been commenced in a small way, and the net earnings have been devoted to the development of the properties.

There is at present in Hongkong a gentleman who may be regarded as the pioneer of this enterprise in the Benguet district—Mr. H. P. Whitmarsh, who was the first Governor of the province. His mission is to raise capital for the development of the properties of the Headwaters Mining Co., which has twelve claims in this district totalling about 250 acres, more or less. This Company was organised by Mr. Whitmarsh, and its properties have been developed almost entirely by Hongkong capital. He informs us that about 3,000 feet of underground development has been done now and that approximately half a million dollars' worth of ore is in sight. The ore in the district is a low-grade ore, but according to the report of the experts the yield in the Headwaters mine is worth \$36 (Mex.) to the ton. The Company purposes crushing and treating by the cyanide process 60 tons of ore a day, or 1,800 tons a month. The cost of mining and milling is shown by other plants working in the same district to be slightly less than \$6 Mex. per ton, so that a handsome margin of profit is given.

According to a special despatch to the *Cable-American*, the New York-American in an editorial predicts that President Taft will inaugurate the mailed fist policy in the negotiations of the United States in the Far East. The periodical professes to discern signs of an aggressive movement in the recent acts of the State department that have to do with Oriental matters, especially those dealing with China.

His Excellency Chang Jen-chun, the retiring

On July 27th, at New York, H. W. Fraser, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

—(By wire.)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10a, DES VOUX ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

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On July 27th, at New York, H. W. Fraser, of

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	CALEDONIA	About 5th Aug.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	PALMA	About 6th Aug.	Freight and Passage
YOKOHAMA	Capt. G. W. Cookmann, R.N.R.	Aug.	Passage
London via Usual Ports	DELHI	Noon, 7th	See Special of Call.
MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP	SARDINIA	On 11th Aug.	Freight and Passage
ANTWERP via SINGA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	Aug.	Passage
MARSEILLE, LONDON and COLOMBO, PORT SAID	PORE, PENANG	On 11th Aug.	Freight and Passage
SEATTLE via KEELUNG	S KAGA MARU	TUESDAY, 17th Aug.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	Capt. M. Hagi	at 4 P.M.	
YOKOAKI, SHIMODZU and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU	WED'DAY, 4th Aug.	
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	Capt. K. Homa	at Daylight	
via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AWA MARU	WED'DAY, 18th Aug.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. Keith	at Daylight	
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	S KAGA MARU	TUESDAY, 17th Aug.	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	Capt. M. Hagi	at 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	S SHINANO MARU	TUESDAY, 14th Sept.	
YOKOAKI, SHIMODZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. K. Kawara	at 4 P.M.	
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	YAWATA MARU	FRIDAY, 6th Aug.	
via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	Capt. T. Seike	at Noon	
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept.	
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. M. Yagi	at Noon	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU	WED'DAY, 4th Aug.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	Capt. M. Yagi	at Noon	
HITACHI MARU	Capt. Wm. Wade	FRIDAY, 6th Aug.	
TOTOMI MARU	Capt. R. Smith	MONDAY, 9th August	
TOTOMI MARU	4,500		
			Cargo only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**  
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	UIUCHOW	On 1st Aug. D'light
SHANGHAI	LINAN	On 1st Aug. D'light
CEBU and ILOILO	KAIFONG	On 2nd Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA	TEAN	On 3rd Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHINHUA	On 5th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA	CHENAN	On 6th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA	TAMING	On 10th Aug. 4 P.M.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	CHANGSHA	On 19th Aug. 4 P.M.
with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH		
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.		
S. LINTAN" and S. SANUL"		
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.		

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" "CHENAN" "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

**HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.**

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING	STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 30th July, 1909.	"HAIYUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 1st Aug.
Capt. A. E. Hodgins		at 2 P.M.	Capt. Evans	SWATOW	at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 3rd Aug.	Capt. W. C. Passmore	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	at 2 P.M.
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOOCHOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.					

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—  
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TYPHOON SIGNALS.  
(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS")

Hongkong, July 29th.

Sir,—Passing up between the Parcels Is. and the Macleodfield Bank on the night of 25th-26th, we had a most delightful run up to Hongkong, with beautiful clear sunny weather and light easterly breezes, gradually backing to N.W. as we neared the islands, and a sea that would have been perfectly smooth but for a slight swell from N.E. that furrowed its surface. When passing Gap Rock, it was noticed that a covo was hoisted on the flagstaff, and we were given to understand that that meant that a storm warning was hoisted in the harbour. We could hardly credit it, as the weather was so lovely, but when we had arrived in the harbour we were shown a signal displayed on the Kowloon Point, and told that it meant that a typhoon was to the S.E. of Hongkong, but beyond 300 miles, and travelling to the N.W. No cargo boats came alongside during the 27th to relieve the ship of the bulky cargo she had brought up from South to the port, and we were informed that nearly all the lighter and smaller craft had sought shelter in the typhoon anchorages, and that it was quite problematical whether any discharge of cargo would take place on the following day.

It seemed very hard to realize that a storm of any magnitude could possibly be anywhere near the Colony, but after listening to some really hair-raising accounts of the 18th September, 1906, and the great loss of life and destruction to water-borne property that had ensued from its passage over the waters of the Colony, we decided to keep our own counsel and await developments. At 6 p.m. a Black Drum was hoisted on the Kowloon Point, and the officers informed us that that meant that the "typhoon was within 300 miles of the Colony," so we shivered apprehensively, and retired to our cabin in anything but a cheerful frame of mind; and yet it was a lovely night, a deliciously light and cool breeze making itself felt on deck on the side where we sat after dinner, the sky clear overhead, and the moon and stars shining brilliantly. A perfectly peaceful and quiet night ensued, and the sky before morning sunrise seemed to promise an equally beautiful and quiet day; but one of the ship's officers informed us that the black typhoon signals were still up, and that it would be prudent for us to remain on board until they were hauled down, or else we might find it very difficult to get a boat to bring us back to the ship. So again, much against our wish in such lovely weather, we remained on board and witnessed another day of enforced idleness on board the ship and those at anchor near her. The ship herself lying under steam the whole time, although securely fast to her buoy, and yet a more perfectly beautiful and quiet sunny day it would be hard to conceive anywhere, or a more perfect day for the discharge of cargo. In the afternoon a launch from the office came alongside, and we then learnt that such stoppages of work in the harbour of Hongkong had been quite frequent during this month of July, and that the losses to trade had been truly enormous. We were informed that two of the big coasting companies of the China Coast had suffered enormous losses through having a great number of their ships in port and all idle for days and days with steam up all the time because of the typhoon signals being up, and demurrage going on on several of them, while others of them were losing good charters through their time limit having expired; many of their ships also lying idle for days at Wanchai with coal cargoes on board that allow but a small margin of profit if discharged expeditiously; and that a great sum of money had had to be expended on Sunday permits to try and avoid some of the charter penalties.

So now, Sir, after having been kept a prisoner on board ship for three days, and been made to feel frightened and anxious in my mind during two nights, so much so that I had the nightmare last night, I feel that I really have a grievance.

So I would like to ask you whether you consider that efficient steps have been taken to ensure that the shipping lying in the waters of this Colony are sufficiently warned about the approach of storms that are likely to endanger water-borne property, without unnecessarily impeding the work of discharging and loading the ships? To put it in another way: Are those who are in charge of the Hongkong Observatory in constant daily communication during the typhoon months with stations situated in such positions around the harbour of Hongkong that they can receive an unfailing supply of ample meteorological data from those stations, from which they can deduce really satisfactory conclusions as to the distance from and movements towards the waters of the Colony of typhoons that may have originated in the Pacific or the China Sea? And if not, why not? You ask me, to what stations do I refer? Why, of course, I refer to such stations as the Cape of Good Hope, Swatow; the South Cape of Formosa, the Pratas Island, and Hainan Head, as these would constitute the Inner Circle round the Colony. And Manila, Balabac Island, and Toulane or Hué would constitute the Outer Circle.

The Official Receiver applied for an adjudication order in this bankruptcy. The receiving order was made on January 13th, 1908, and the adjourned first meeting of creditors was held on March 28, at which it was unanimously resolved that the debtor should be adjudged bankrupt and the Official Receiver appointed trustee.

The public examination was held on April 16th. It was customary for the solicitor who appeared for the debtor to apply for adjudication and file it, but in this case nothing had been done, so he would ask that the adjudication order be made.

## ADJUDICATION ORDERS.

Re Lam Wing.

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The public examination was held on April 16th. It was customary for the solicitor who appeared for the debtor to apply for adjudication and file it, but in this case nothing had been done, so he would ask that the adjudication order be made.

His Lordship—When was the meeting of creditors?

The Official Receiver—On March 28th, 1908.

His Lordship—That prevents it going into the rubbish heap.

The Official Receiver—I apply in this connection that the Official Receiver should apply for a receiving order in every case. He presides at the meeting of creditors and reports to the Court, and it is customary at home for him to file adjudication orders as it prevents delay.

His Lordship—I am not quite prepared to make a general order to that effect. I should say, unless an adjudication order is applied for within a month.

TRAVELLER.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, July 29th.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS FIGGOT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A PETITION ADJOURNED.

Re the Ko Tean King.

Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) said this matter was adjourned a fortnight ago in order to allow the Official Receiver to make inquiries as to whether there were sufficient assets in the shop. The assets, according to the declaration of assets, amounted, as far as the petitioning creditor could say, to about \$87,700.

His Lordship—Is this the ginger shop?

Mr. Atkinson—The preserved fruit shop.

His Lordship—What is the state of the bankruptcy?

Mr. Atkinson—I understand there is an offer of \$2,000 for the goodwill of the business, and those \$2,000, so far as I am aware, are the only assets available to the debtor. The furniture and fittings were sold under a restraint for rent, about ten days ago, and realised about \$800. I believe there is a small balance besides this offer for the goodwill.

His Lordship—What are the liabilities?

Mr. Atkinson—About \$70,600, as far as the petitioning creditor can say.

The Official Receiver (Mr. Fletcher)—I don't agree with the statement that \$2,000 has been offered for the goodwill. I was offered \$500 for the whole of the business in the beginning, and Mr. Lammert, from whom I made enquiries, considered that good price. A man came and offered \$2,000 if the sale was stopped. I suggested to him that he should buy the business himself, and I understand that he did so. The business was sold at auction for \$819 against a restraint of \$1,220. The goodwill was not sold, but I think it was worth nothing.

Mr. Atkinson—I understand a man is ready to give \$2,000 for the goodwill.

His Lordship—There are not enough assets to warrant me making an order.

Mr. Atkinson—Would your Lordship adjourn the case for a week in order to ascertain whether the purchase for \$2,000 can be put through or not?

His Lordship—I will adjourn it to Chambers. The matter can be discussed there.

RECEIVING ORDER GRANTED.

Re the Sang Cheong Chan.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings), who appeared for the petitioning creditor, said this was a petition for a receiving order to be made against the Sang Cheong Chan firm. The debt was 600 taels, and the act of bankruptcy was that on June 30th notice was given to the petitioning creditor by the firm that they had suspended payment of their debts.

His Lordship—I have to see the notice of suspension.

Mr. Davidson—I can obtain that. Another set of bankruptcy is that the managing partner has absented himself from the business.

The Official Receiver—He is the sole owner, and he has absented. I think this is a clear case for a receiving order.

His Lordship—What are the assets?

Mr. Davidson—The only asset the petitioning creditor is aware of is a quantity of timber worth \$1,000. I understand this has been sold under restraint, the restraint has been satisfied, and I believe there is a balance of \$800 or \$900 left as well as some book debts of which the petitioning creditor has no information.

His Lordship—What are the liabilities?

Mr. Davidson—I don't know.

The Official Receiver—Between \$800 and \$900 in hand, and about \$14,000 worth of book debts. I am satisfied there is a reasonable prospect of a dividend.

The order was granted.

REPORT BY THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

Re Yuen Lan Hin.

The Official Receiver stated that Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon had applied Chambers in this matter for a receiving order.

Debtor was a sub-contractor, and practically

his only assets were \$2,000 due under a contract.

The speaker wrote to the War Department

regarding the debtor, and received a reply that they had no knowledge of him, as he was not on the War Department list of contractors.

In spite of that, Mr. Fletcher thought it was

possible that there was some mistake in names,

and that the debtor was a sub-contractor for another man. He asked that the application be postponed until he could make further inquiries.

The request was granted.

ADJUDICATION ORDERS.

Re Lam Wing.

The Official Receiver applied for an adjudication order in this bankruptcy. The receiving order was made on January 13th, 1908, and the adjourned first meeting of creditors was held on March 28, at which it was unanimously resolved that the debtor should be adjudged bankrupt and the Official Receiver appointed trustee.

The public examination was held on April 16th.

It was customary for the solicitor who appeared for the debtor to apply for adjudication and file it, but in this case nothing had been done, so he would ask that the adjudication order be made.

His Lordship—When was the meeting of

creditors?

The Official Receiver—On March 28th, 1908.

His Lordship—That prevents it going into the rubbish heap.

The Official Receiver—I apply in this connection that the Official Receiver should apply for a receiving order in every case. He presides at the meeting of creditors and reports to the Court, and it is customary at home for him to file adjudication orders as it prevents delay.

His Lordship—I am not quite prepared to make a general order to that effect. I should say, unless an adjudication order is applied for within a month.

TRAVELLER.

## AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The Official Receiver—I have made it a practice always to apply at once on the resolution of the creditors. A solicitor does not always know what the creditors have resolved, as he is not always present at the meeting.

His Lordship—I will consider it, and make a general order during the week if you will see me in Chambers. In this case I make the order.

SMALL INCOME AND LARGE FAMILY.

Re C. M. Barradas.

The Official Receiver conducted the public examination of debtors.

C. M. Barradas said he had been employed as a clerk in the China Sugar Refining Co. for three years at a monthly salary of \$125. Roughly, his liabilities totalled \$1,500 and he had no other assets than his salary from the firm.

What family do you support on your salary?

I have a wife and eight children.

And only one of your children is earning a salary?—Yes, my son receives \$50 a month, out of which he gives me \$30 and keeps \$20.

And you rent a room to a Chinese cook for \$5 a month?—Yes.

Your indebtedness is chiefly owing to monies borrowed?—Yes.

When did you start borrowing money?—Between six and seven years ago.

And you have never been in a position to pay off it off?—No.

And as loans become due and people pressed you, you borrowed more money to pay off the previous loans?—Yes.

Have you had any extraordinary expense at any time?—Doctors' bills.

What, roughly, have you spent this year on doctors?—Over \$100, besides medicines for which I paid cash.

It has been reported to me by a creditor that either just before or after your petition in bankruptcy you gave a feast at your house on the occasion of the confirmation of one of your daughters. Is that correct?—It is not so.

The Official Receiver—That is all I wish to ask the debtor. This is a very small bankruptcy, and some friends are willing to put up enough money to pay about 15 per cent. I have had a meeting of creditors, and they are willing to accept the composition.

The public examination was closed.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

A special telegram from New York to the *Shanghai Times* says:

The appointment of Mr. Charles S. Crane, of Chicago, as American Minister to China has been the occasion of a deluge of favourable comment in the press of all sections of the country. These comments almost unanimously make reference to the position of American Minister at Peking as one of the most important in the diplomatic service, and shall the appointment of Mr. Crane as the beginning of a new progressive policy. The commercial interests are especially pleased, and are planning a series of farewell dinners and receptions to Mr. Crane, in which it is expected that many of the leading men of the nation will participate. At his recent meeting with the bankers in New York, Mr. Crane discussed the question of loans to China, and predicted a rapid expansion of American interests. He further stated that he regarded the financial condition of China as stable, and that his bonds would unquestionably meet all her obligations.

Mr. Crane was represented by Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), and the second defendant by Mr. J. H. Gardiner. Judgment was reserved.

AN ABSENT WITNESS.

A case was called on in which Wong Fuk Kin sued Chiu Fuk Kwan to recover \$434.41, being

as to \$103 for money lent; as to \$33 for money paid by plaintiff to the Chun Wo firm on behalf

and at the request of the defendant; and as to

\$293.41 damages for wrongful detention of one set of gold buttons, one gauze waistcoat and one pawn ticket relating to the pawning of one pair of pearl cartridges mounted with gold.

Mr. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morell) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Davidson applied for an adjournment, stating that his Lordship had made an order that the case was to be tried yesterday subject to his friend furnishing particulars on Saturday, but Mr. Goldring had not furnished them until a day or two ago.

Mr. Goldring—They were furnished on Monday.

Mr. Davidson—My friend is in default.

His Lordship—Was any date mentioned?

Mr. Davidson—Saturday morning.

Mr. Goldring said he was not aware of this, and his instructions were to get on with the case if possible, as his client was going away. He supplied the particulars by letter on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Davidson—I got them on Thursday.

His Lordship—There is this: I don't want to put more things off than I can help, as the Full Court will be sitting next week. (To Mr. Davidson)—You have had time to go into the particulars?

Mr. Davidson—I can't honestly say that I have not, but as a matter of fact one of my witnesses is not here.

His Lordship—Was it an expression of opinion that they should be ready on Saturday, or was it an understanding?

Mr. Davidson—I think it was an understanding. I cannot say for certain that your Lordship made it conditional.

His Lordship—I am not sure that I did. In any case I could not give you the costs of a postponement. It would have to be costs in the cause.

Mr. Davidson—I shall be quite satisfied with that.

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd August (FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST).

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909. [1021]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd August (FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST).

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909. [1022]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1893.

## APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messieurs F. BLACKHEAD & Co., of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchants, have on the 15th day of July, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS:

1. The representation of an Elephant and 2. The representation of Two Anchors crossing each other.

in the name of FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HOEHNES and FRIEDRICH JOHANN RUDOLPH SCHWEITZER, who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARKS have been used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods:—

BLUE MOTTLED and OTHER SOAP, in Class 47.

Fascimiles of such Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and of the Undersecretary.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicants.



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FLUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS to RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADELIA PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship.

"SILESIA"

Captain Radonicich, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th August.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princes Building.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1909. [1023]

## WANTED.

A CHINESE CLEEK, with Good Knowledge of English and General Office routine. Typewriting essential.

Apply by letter to— "M."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909. [94]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Petitions were on the 6th July, 1909, presented to the SUPREME COURT of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction by the above named Society and Company respectively to confirm the alterations of the said Society's and the said Company's respective objects proposed to be effected by Special Resolutions of the said Society and the said Company respectively, unanimously passed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 21st April, 1909, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at further Extraordinary Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 7th May, 1909, and which Resolutions respectively run as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) to the exclusion of those heretofore prevalent."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before His Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice of the said Court, in fifteen days from This Date and any person interested in the said Society or the said Company, whether as creditor, policy-holder or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the Companies Ordinance 1865 should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition, or either of them, will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 20th July, 1909.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary to the said Society and the said Company.

[985]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on TUESDAY, 3rd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 26th July, to TUESDAY, 31st August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [982]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS TWO Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1909, will be Payable on TUESDAY, 3rd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th inst., to TUESDAY, the 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [983]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend and confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [984]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 23rd August, at 12 o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GEO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1909. [1015]

CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARES CERTIFICATES.

1. ANTHONY BABBINGTON:—

Scrip No. 77 51/50 10  
78 61/50 10  
79 71/50 10  
80 81/50 10

2. CREEASY EWING:—

Scrip No. 81 151/160 10  
82 182/190 9  
83 191/200 10  
85 201/210 10

3. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRANT GORDON:—

Scrip No. 86 246/255 10  
5. ELEASER SILAS KELLY:—

Scrip No. 87 311/320 10  
88 321/330 10  
90 34/350 10  
91 351/360 10

4. KISHIDAKE MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union

AGENCIES—

YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, E.M.

CHINKIANG: Messrs. GABING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.

For particulars apply to

H. OISHI, Manager.

No. 2 Podier, Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [665]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

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CHINKIANG: Messrs. GABING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.

For particulars apply to

H. OISHI, Manager.

No. 2 Podier, Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [665]

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Dated the 20th July, 1909.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary to the said Society and the said Company.

the said Company.

## INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 2nd August (FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST).

Hongkong, 28th July, 1909. [1012]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS wishing to put down for Subscription Griffins for the next RACE MEETING are requested to send their Names to the Undersigned, from whom all particulars regarding Price and conditions pertaining to selection and passing may be obtained.

Apply to

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1909. [1014]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUTTON'S SEEDS Special Selected Collections for this Climate.

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS in AIR-TIGHT CASES.

To be obtained from CHINA EXPRESS CO.

Telephone 668, 3, Duddell Street. [150]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after the 15th current, the Selling Price of ICE will be INCREASED to ONE CENT Per Pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. General Managers.

Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1909. [957]

COAL.

BUNKER COAL can now be Supplied, from the Deep Coals of SARAWAK GOVERNMENT MINES, at Labuan and Brookeston, at Reduced Rates. Large stock always on hand.

Apply

## THE SEEKER AFTER HEALTH

is always glad to hear of a medicine that has been frequently tried in complaints similar to those from which he may be suffering and that has proved uniformly successful. Such a remedy is BEECHAM'S PILLS. For half a century they have been doing incalculable good, and all who suffer from troubles traceable to disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, or Kidneys

## SHOULD TAKE

these pills. They are a skilful combination of valuable vegetable extracts in precise proportion—and act naturally and gently on the organs at fault, even a few doses showing most marked results. Those who desire a sound digestion and active liver, steady nerves, pure blood, buoyant and good spirits, should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin a course of,

## BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d., 1/- & 2/-.

## INTIMATIONS

E. R.  
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

## HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Hongkong, till NOON on TUESDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Proposed Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of Selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting gross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer, and the conditions of tendering and form of grant have been published in *Government Gazette* as Notification No. 401 of the 2nd July, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON,  
Colonial Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

1926

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.  
Hongkong 1st April, 1908.

1908

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907.

47

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Boxes and Sizes.  
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to S.S.G. at 46, 47 and 47.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
Inspector Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

623

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPAILING ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. 1674] Sole Agents.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Big Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephones No. 515. [583

## A LING &amp; CO..

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

[629]

## A TACK &amp; CO..

FURNITURE & PHOTO GOODS STORE

26, DES VIEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Cameras fitted with "ZEISS," "GOEZE," "ROSS," & "ALDIS" Lenses.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1909.

[57]

## PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS

turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices.

[57]

## TOKENKAI.

## THE RENAISSANCE OF AN ART-CRAFT IN JAPAN.

In no country, perhaps, has the cry of "New Lamps for Old" been, of late years, more insistent than in Flower Japan. Whether all the Western innovations will prove changes for the best it were yet early to predict. The older generation may not unnaturally regret that their heads respectfully at an incoming wave of alien modernity, and, when the tide is calculated to sweep away old and honourable craftsmanship, there, indeed, the West may well mourn with the East.

Have not we, too, had cause time and again to deplore the disappearance of many a useful and beautiful craft, such as it was the pride of our forbears to practice?—crafts the mere manual skill at which was perhaps painfully and unwillingly acquired during dreary days of apprenticeship (since most "beginnings" are hateful, and what normal boy "loves" work?)—but which, once mastered, soon gained an added zest from heart and head—both combining to spell "Pride of Work."

We of the twentieth century have had that lesson of destruction to heart. We now, though late in the day, ransack the curio shops, rejoicing over "finds" our present workmen have lost the secret of producing. Here and there success is attending the revival of some of our ancient crafts.

Japan, already fearful of some such impending disaster, is looking to the preservation, or should we not perhaps better say?—the renaissance of her wonderful swordsmiths, the most flourishing period of which coincided with our later Middle Ages, roughly speaking, from about the tenth to the fifteenth century.

The Society now vowed to keep alive the traditions, enthusiasm, and knowledge of this Art Craft is known as "Tokonka," or the Society of the Sword. There are, also, but few of the old "Conservatives" left to inspire the new-born Society with vigour, yet are there still among those few some who have in their younger days been no mean swordsmiths; especially could this be said of the late Imperial Court Marshal Sanomoto, who spent much of his leisure time at the anvil; indeed, did many an Emperor in the Japan of olden days. Quaint ceremonies, too, of a mystic and religious kind were interwoven, as it were, with the work as it progressed through its various stages. The swordsmith, for one thing, was bound to be a man of upright character, one leading an honest life. No time was deemed too long, the trouble taken never too laborious in the forging of this weapon—if it must be worthy to bear his name.

Families practised the art from father to son through generations, taking also promising youths as apprentices, as did the great painters of old; and one of the professional swordsmiths whose name won earliest fame in the tenth century was Manemichi, both Masumune and Yoshimatsu in the thirteenth century running him pretty close, if not equaling the fine work he produced. Any reader who has visited Japan will remember having seen such old weapons among the sacred treasures of the old Samuri families; for after the wearing of two blades had been prohibited by an Imperial edict, a second law had to be made forbidding the sale of the new superfluous blade to the overseas barbarian.

Copper or bronze was used for these earliest swords, but for a long time past steel and iron as well as a combination of both, have been favoured for sword manufacture, which also involved a number of minutes and ingenious precautions utterly unknown in Western countries.

Any one handling an old Japanese blade will at once notice certain thin lines upon the surface similar to the "grain" found in wood. This peculiarity is accounted for thus:—

The little pile of steel plates which has in the first instance been hammered on the anvil into one single flat bar, of some six or eight inches long—two wide, and about half an inch thick, has subsequently been folded and re-folded, heated, re-heated, and hammered again and again much after the manner in which an English cook sets about manipulating her pie-crust before applying the rolling-pin to the dough: the object of this has been to secure absolute homogeneity, with, at the same time, a thoroughly fibrous structure, and it is these repeated "layers" which are responsible for the distinctive grain, known as the sword's skin or hide, the different kinds being distinguished by names such as "pear-skin," "pine-skin," "pinoc-bark," and others.

So expert was the Japanese swordsmith that he required no more than his practiced eye to form a perfect blade, the "curve" subsequently given being a mere matter of taste, either his or that of the warrior who was destined to wear it, excepting always in the case of swords of honour, the shapes of which were prescribed by inviolable rules of etiquette. Etiquette, too, provided as to their treatment and wear, and while these directions have now mostly fallen into disuse, their evidences remain in the names attaching to the various kinds of swords, since these refer more to the way they are to be worn, and have no actual connection with the form of the weapon. It may perhaps have been noticed that most Japanese swords are of the curved kind. The principal sword of Japan, however, the formidable "Teutug," over forty inches long, had a straight blade; yet the curved sword may be regarded as best suited to the common use it was put to in warfare—namely that of hewing, or cutting—the European method of fencing with a straight blade as an effectual protection to the body never having been appreciated in Japan, or, for that matter, in Asiatic countries generally.

We may perhaps observe by the way that the elaborate superadded workmanship in the matter of engraving blades with ornamental designs and hieroglyphics finds little favour with connoisseurs. Japanese swordsmiths, who are great judges (a family distinguished for the performance of this office being that of Hounami, swordsmiths to the Imperial family for 55 years), regard these ornamental blades with some suspicion, the elaborate design being as often as not introduced in order to cover some defect in the forging.

At the present time this grand old craft, which is being resuscitated from the neglect it had fallen into, is practised in its purity only by two distinguished swordsmiths—namely, Sukiya, in Osaka, and Miyamoto, in Tokyo. Both these art-craftsmen hold Imperial appointments, and the work done in their smithies is of the fine old school, and worthy of the best traditions. Both, however, complain bitterly of the waning interest evinced by "Young Japan" for such arduous and elaborate labour; apprentices are few the spirit of the time lures them away from the old paths to "pastures new." Seven years, the time necessary to make a capable smith, seems to great a slice out of a young man's life nowadays, and hence the gradual neglect.

A bright exception, nevertheless, would seem to be one enthusiastic youth, Masazumi, who, having responded to the Emperor's offer of defraying the fees for apprenticeship of poor pupils of promise, is now working under the guidance of Sukiya, and is from all accounts

likely to prove a worthy inheritor of that master's skill in a craft once ranked among the highest in Japan.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

S. C.

## OIL FUEL FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

## THE NAVY DEPENDENT ON AMERICA FOR ITS PRESENT SUPPLY.

## THE DISCOVERIES IN NIGERIA.

The invertebrate national principle of muddling along and trusting to our luck has surely been better exemplified than in the important question of the supply of oil fuel to the Royal Navy, says

the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Many ships are now constructed so as to burn oil fuel, and many others, especially of the destroyer class, are being so adapted. The use of oil fuel is excellent, on account of the immense saving in labour and space. There is no doubt whatever that oil is the fuel of the future for purposes of steam navigation. A very large supply of petroleum is now required, and with it, many useful fighting units of the Navy would be rendered absolutely ineffective.

At present little or no petroleum is won and sold within the British Empire, and the Royal Navy is supplied almost entirely from the United States of America. No large supply of fuel oil is collected and stored, and there is rarely at any time more than three months supply in hand to meet the demand for oil fuel for naval purposes, a demand which, it must be remembered, is ever increasing.

Petroleum is contraband of war, and it is not difficult to conceive a combination of circumstances which would result in the cutting off of all supplies from the United States of America and other foreign countries. The gravity of the present aspect of the question can hardly be exaggerated, and the matter is one which might well receive the attention of the Navy League, an organization which seems somehow to be less practical in its efforts than its German counterpart.

The best possible solution is to be found in the development of the oil-fields which are known to exist within the Empire, especially those in Burma and in West Africa.

This is surely a matter in which the Government would be justified in rendering assistance to commercial enterprises, and further, in giving that assistance to companies which can be trusted to spend their capital in an honest attempt to obtain petroleum in large quantities, and whose main interests will be involved in drilling operations, and not in share-rigging on the Stock Exchange. It should not be impracticable for the responsible authorities to separate the sheep from the goats, and surely there should be no difficulty in getting capitalists of good standing to support such important promising ventures.

## PROMISING DEPOSITS FOUND.

Much is hoped from the recent discoveries of oil in Burma, and from the reports of experts regarding the existence of petroleum in large quantities in Nigeria. It would appear from the reports of gentlemen who have lately returned to England, having made careful inquiries on the spot, that very promising oil deposits exist outside the area now proclaimed in Dredged and Printed goods to the Colony are much more commendable with those recent years than the Shanghai figures are. That the future is likely to show considerable curtailment in supplies is pretty well assured. Recent advice received state that many Mills have already commenced working—short times and others are seriously contemplating following the same course, or closing altogether for the time being. It is not only for China that trade is falling off, for almost every Country, except China in Plain Cottons, show a serious decrease in the figures for the year ending 30th June.

The illustrations that have taken place in the history of Cotton on the home market would seem to indicate that speculators are at work again, the up and down in New York being very drastic, especially. The effect has been to cause

Manufacturers to be firmer than ever, in instance being given of a cloth bought in March and now arriving here being now quoted 11½ per cent. higher!

The news from the Out-ports is not encouraging. The water at Hankow is reported to be a foot over the Bund, and Shashi is actually under water. In this neighbourhood there is a spell of terribly hot weather which must to a great extent interfere with business. The dealers are still waiting to hear from Tientsin and Newchwang before investing any more in American goods, which are nominally very strong at the price quoted last week, or even higher, but transactions have been on a retail scale.

The Manchester market is so much above this for staple goods it is impossible to connect, but a quiet business is passing in miscellaneous lines of Fancy makes, which seem to be available here and there at quite workable prices. The Liverpool Cotton market after some fluctuation has recovered to 6,55d. Mid-American "spot," forward rates received being 6,39d. July and 6,31d. November/December. Egyptian is unchanged at 9,5 1/4d.

New York presents a very firm market, quotations for all goods being up in the skies, although Cotton is so much easier, the latest quotations current being 11,84 cents for August.

The market for Indian Yarn is at a standstill owing to the great difference between the views of buyers and sellers, the former considering the limit has been more than reached. Japanese Spinners are saleable, however, to a moderate extent at current rates. It is said a transaction involving the sale of 1,000 bales of one of the Local Mills production has been booked on private terms. The Native Cotton crop is not shaping very well, in consequence of which holders are raising their prices.

Business from first hands cannot have been very extensive, but absolutely nothing is reported, the poor prices received if anything, is done no doubt deterring sellers from making the quotation public, as the sale may probably be made for the purpose of introducing a new crop.

Interest has been chiefly centred on the contrast in twenty-four hours. Up to yesterday prices were keeping quite steady to firm as compared with last week, but at this morning's auction a general smash seems to have set in, there being scarcely one redeeming feature about the sale. With the exception perhaps of last

the intestines of these creatures, and I firmly believe that, bar accidents, if "I" will live to a much greater age than its fellow."

Dr. Distaso made the following list of harmful and helpful germs found in the ordinary person's intestines:

FRIENDLY BACTERIA. HARMFUL BACTERIA.  
Bifidus. Putridous.  
Lactis Aerogenes. Perfringens.  
All Lactis microbes. Coli.

"It is interesting to note," the doctor concluded, "that no bacteria of putrefaction (the variety which Professor Metchnikoff considers most active in bringing on premature old age) have been discovered so far in any of Mr. Lane's patients whose large intestines have been removed."

## SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel Murray and Co.'s latest report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:

The market has ruled exceedingly quiet throughout the interval, and is likely to continue so, if it is correct that only about one-third of the purchases made during the last few weeks have been shipped as yet to the consuming districts.

It is true there is a good deal of enquiry, but would-be buyers do not appreciate the very wide margin there is between their costs and the cost of replacing. This is not altogether surprising when it is considered that there is a difference of fully 5 per cent. between what some holders are asking and others are willing to sell similar goods at. Such incongruities in the market are most disconcerting, and quite upset the standing of the oldest chophouse.

The best possible solution is to be found in the development of the oil-fields which are known to exist within the Empire, especially those in Burma and in West Africa.

This is surely a matter in which the Government would be justified in rendering assistance to commercial enterprises, and further, in giving that assistance to companies which can be trusted to spend their capital in an honest attempt to obtain petroleum in large quantities, and whose main interests will be involved in drilling operations, and not in share-rigging on the Stock Exchange.

It should not be impracticable for the responsible authorities to separate the sheep from the goats, and surely there should be no difficulty in getting capitalists of good standing to support such important promising ventures.

Some light has been thrown on the excessive exports of Plain Cottons from Manchester by the receipt of Messrs. George Robinson and Co.'s statistics for June, which show that it is largely caused by the great increase in the Export to Hongkong, which show an excess of 99 per cent. for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1909, against an increase of 22 per cent. in similar shipments to Shanghai. And both in Dredged and Printed goods to the Colony are much more commendable with those recent years than the Shanghai figures are.

That the future is likely to show considerable curtailment in supplies is pretty well assured. Recent advice received state that many Mills have already commenced working—short times and others are seriously contemplating following the same course, or closing altogether for the time being. It is not

